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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁵ : A61B 5/06, 6/00, A61K 49/00 C07K 17/00, 17/06	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 90/13256 (43) International Publication Date: 15 November 1990 (15.11.90)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US90/02458 (22) International Filing Date: 2 May 1990 (02.05.90) (30) Priority data: 347,358 4 May 1989 (04.05.89) US (71) Applicant: WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION [US/US]; P.O. Box 7365, Madison, WI 53707-7365 (US). (72) Inventors: KORNGUTH, Steven ; 1114 Shorewood Boulevard, Madison, WI 53705 (US). TURSKI, Patrick ; 6210 S. Highlands, Madison, WI 53705 (US). ROBINS, H., Ian ; 3100 Lake Mendota Drive, #403, Madison, WI 53705 (US). NICKLES, Robert, J. ; 5458 Lake Mendota Drive, Madison, WI 53705 (US).	(74) Agent: KRYSHAK, Thad, F.; Quarles & Brady, 411 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53202 (US). (81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (European patent), CA, CH (European patent), DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, KP, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent). Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>	
(54) Title: METHOD FOR LOCALIZATION AND TREATMENT OF TUMORS AND COMPLEXES THEREFOR		
(57) Abstract Improved methods of selectively localizing, imaging and/or treating tumors, which have a net negative charge, employ novel complexes having a net positive charge. The complexes contain a polylysine, a linking agent bound to less than all of the lysyl groups of the polylysine, and an imaging agent or a chemotherapeutic agent which is also bound to the linking agent.		

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METHOD FOR LOCALIZATION AND TREATMENT OF TUMORS AND
COMPLEXES THEREFOR

5 The present invention relates to methods for the location and treatment of tumors and complexes for use in such methods.

10 The localization of tumors, such as astrocytomas in the brain in vivo and the determination of the margin between normal tissue and tumor can be useful for surgical, radiotherapeutic and chemotherapeutic approaches to the tumor. Although gliomas generally do not metastasize, they do recur locally after surgical resection and carry a grave prognosis (1). The grave prognosis results in part from the inability to delineate clearly the boundary between tumor and normal brain
15 tissue, and from the restricted permeability of the blood brain barrier to imaging and therapeutic agents. The successful delivery of magnetic resonance contrast agents or of radionuclides for positron or gamma imaging might contribute to the more precise localization of tumor
20 margins.

Monoclonal antibodies prepared against the tumor have been proposed for use in the past as effective carrier molecules for the delivery of contrast and radionuclide agents (2,3). However, the use of such
25 monoclonal antibodies is accompanied by disadvantages. Antibodies are very large molecules that also can carry cross-reactive antigenic determinants that could cause

problems. In addition, the monoclonal antibodies seldom bind more than 70% of cells, even in clonogenic tumors.

In addition to monoclonal antibodies, various synthetic polypeptides, such as polylysine which
5 selectively binds to tumor cells as compared to normal brain cells, have been considered for use as carrier agents for therapeutic agents.

Notwithstanding prior efforts, a need still exists for reliable, safe methods for the localization,
10 targeting and treatment of tumors and for complexes that can be used in such methods.

The objects of the present invention include disclosing novel methods for the localization and the treatment of tumors.

15 The objects also include the disclosure of novel complexes which can be used in such methods and a kit containing a complex.

In the practice of the present invention, a safe and effective amount of a novel complex of a polylysine, a
20 linking molecule and an imaging agent or a chemotherapeutic agent having a high net positive charge is injected into the arterial system of an animal and the complex is carried to and selectively binds to tumors having a greater net negative charge than non-tumor
25 cells. The method is especially useful for the imaging of polyanionic charged tumors such as Wilms tumors, brain tumors, small cell carcinoma of the lung and melanomas.

The novel complexes of the present invention comprise polylysine, a linking molecule and an imaging
30 agent or a chemotherapeutic agent. In the complexes, the linking molecule is bound to less than all of the lysyls of the polylysine so that the complexes have a high net positive charge and will bind selectively to tumors having a higher net negative charge than non-tumor
35 cells. The ratio of lysyl residues to linking agent will range from about 5 to 1 to about 20 to 1.

The advantages of using polylysine in the complexes are: 1) the chemical homogeneity of the synthetic polymer, 2) the ease of preparation of polylysines having different molecular sizes, 3) the ease of modification of the polymer-linking agent complex with tri- or tetravalent radionuclides, such as gadolinium and zirconium, 4) the ease of labelling polylysine with iodide radionuclides using the Bolton Hunter reagent.

The ability to select polylysine polymers of low molecular weight can facilitate the delivery of the imaging or therapeutic agent through the areas where blood-brain barrier is intact without recourse to permeabilization with mannitol (2).

The ease with which polylysines may be modified with multiple nuclides provides an approach to determine dosage and concentration of polymer that is required for successful imaging in a patient population and for simultaneous imaging and therapy (e.g. with Gd and ⁹⁰Y.)

Finally, the polylysine is not immunogenic as compared to immunoglobulins; therefore, the novel polylysine containing complexes are selective for any tumors having greater net negative charges than non-tumor cells and may be used for multiple imaging or multiple therapeutic procedures.

The primary advantage of immunoglobulins, such as antibodies, resides in the specificity of these proteins for particular tumors and in the relative lack of toxicity as compared with polylysine which exhibits toxicity at concentrations above 1.0 mg per 100 gm body weight (8,10,11). However, the unexpected sensitivity of the methods of the present invention permits the use of complexes containing polylysine concentrations that are not toxic.

Other objects and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the description.

In preparing the complexes of the present invention, the polylysine is coupled covalently to a linking

molecule, diethylene triamine pentaacetic acid dianhydride (DTPA), with a ratio of lysine residue/DTPA in the range of 5-20 lysyls per DTPA. This ratio assures that the complexes will have an adequate net positive charge to bind to tumors having a greater net negative charge than non-tumor cells.

The preferred degree of polymerization of the polylysine chain length is in the range of 50-100. The polylysine-DTPA complex is preferably separated from low molecular weight reagents by gel filtration chromatography on Sephadex G-25.

The imaging and chemotherapeutic agents, such as metal ions that are paramagnetic (e.g. gadolinium, manganese), positron emitters (e.g. ^{89}Zr), gamma emitters (e.g. ^{153}Gd) or beta emitters (e.g. ^{90}Y), are then added to the polylysine-DTPA complex by citrate exchange and the low molecular weight materials present are separated from the polylysine-DTPA-metal ion complex by gel filtration. A paramagnetic component in the complex permits MR imaging, a positron emitter permits PET imaging and the presence of a beta emitter in the complex provides a radiotherapeutic agent.

In the preferred practice of the methods of the present invention, a selected complex is injected into the arterial system in the area of the suspected tumor so that the concentrations of polylysine are less than 100 μg per 100 gms body weight. When the method is an imaging method, the MRI or PET imaging is then done in a conventional manner after a suitable time delay (24 to 96 hours) to permit maximum contrast between tumor and surrounding tissue.

Novel complexes of polylysine-DTPA and the metallic ions ^{153}Gd and ^{89}Zr have been found to bind to C6 astrocytoma and U87 MG glioblastoma cells six to eight times more readily than they bind to endothelial cells from the brain or the aorta and to provide superior imaging.

Many tumors have a greater net negative charge than non-tumor cells. Polylysine in the complexes contributes a positive charge that increases their tendency to bind to tumor cells. Therefore, the high net positive charge on the polylysine-DTPA-metal ion complexes, prepared as described, results in selective binding of the complex to the tumor cells.

The ingredients for preparing the novel complexes of the present invention may be provided in kit form for the convenience of users. In addition, the novel complexes of the present invention may also be supplied with other ingredients for use in test kits for the in vitro analysis of tumor cells, tumor cell fragments or tumor specific proteins in spinal fluid or plasma.

In the description that follows, the efficacy of compositions of polylysine, DTPA and ^{153}Gd , or ^{89}Zr or ^{125}I to image C6 astrocytoma in vivo in the rat brain are described.

Materials and Methods

Fluorescein-labelled polylysine hydrobromide (DP 88, weight average by light scattering), unmodified polylysine (DP 299 by light scattering, DP 267 by viscosity) and DTPA dianhydride were purchased from Sigma (St. Louis, MO). The ^{153}Gd and the ^{125}I Bolton-Hunter reagents (12) were purchased from DuPont-New England Nuclear (Boston, MA); the ^{89}Zr was generated from an yttrium target by the reaction $^{89}\text{Y}(\text{p},\text{n})^{89}\text{Zr}$ in the 11 MeV proton beam of the University of Wisconsin, Medical Physics cyclotron (CTI, Inc.). The carrier free ^{89}Zr was purified by the method of Scadden and Ballou (13). The ^{89}Zr was coupled to the polylysyl DTPA on the day it was generated from the yttrium. At 24 hours after preparation, 1 picomole of carrier free ^{89}Zr contains 300 μCi .

The polylysine hydrobromide was dissolved in bicarbonate buffer (0.1 mol/l, pH 9.0); then, DTPA, dissolved in anhydrous dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), was

added immediately to the polylysine. Polylysine-DTPA complexes were prepared with one DTPA per 16 lysyl residues. To prepare these complexes, a stoichiometric ratio of one DTPA dianhydride in DMSO was added per 10
5 lysyl residues. The reaction was permitted to proceed for 60 min. at 25°C; then, the reactants were passed through G-25 Sephadex columns (PD-10 columns from Pharmacia, Piscataway, NJ) that were preequilibrated with citrate buffer (0.1 mol/l, pH 5.5). The polylysine-DTPA
10 product emerged at the void volume of the column. In a similar manner, but with different stoichiometric ratios, polylysine-DTPA complexes containing other DTPA/lysine ratios were prepared.

The DTPA-modified polylysine in citrate buffer was
15 reacted with gadolinium chloride (Aldrich Chem., Milwaukee, WI) dissolved in the same citrate buffer. The polylysine-DTPA-Gd chelates were then passed through G-25 Sephadex gel filtration columns, which were preequilibrated with 0.15 mol/l of sodium chloride, to
20 separate the free gadolinium from the polylysine-DTPA-Gd complex. The complexes containing zirconium and other metal ions can be prepared in a similar manner.

The C6 astrocytoma cells were cultured in Ham's F-10 medium, supplemented with 2.5% fetal calf serum (Hyclone
25 Lab, Logan UT), 15% horse serum (Gibco), 100 µg streptomycin and 100 unites penicillin per ml, and 1.2 gm bicarbonate buffer per liter.

Male Wistar Furth rats (over 300 gms each) were purchased from Harlan Sprague Dawley (Indianapolis,
30 IN). The rats were anesthetized with chloral hydrate and a 0.5 mm burr hole was placed over the left frontal cortex of each rat 3 mm to the left of the midline. Each of 6 rats was then injected with 2×10^6 C6 astrocytoma cells in 10 µl of F-10 Ham's medium containing 0.5%
35 agarose (Sigma). Two other rats were injected with the same medium, but without tumor cells. Eight days later the rats were anesthetized with chloral hydrate and the

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brains were imaged by MRI to visualize the tumor cell injection site. The animals were catheterized through the femoral artery to the ascending aorta. Then 500 ul of saline solution containing 100 ug of ^{125}I polylysine (Bolton Hunter), or 100 ug of ^{153}Gd -and ^{157}Gd -labelled polylysine or 100 ug of ^{89}Zr labelled polylysine was injected into the aorta. Each rat received 0.23 mCi ^{89}Zr . The animals were permitted to recover for three additional days to permit the background radiation level to fall. On the 11th day after tumor implantation the animals were anestheized with chloral hydrate and imaged by the Signa MRI using the GE extremity coil (17 cm diameter). The T1 weighted images were obtained at either 3 or 4 mm thickness (TR=600; TE=20).

Blood samples were taken from the rats while they were under anesthesia and the samples were retained for analysis of radionuclides; the rats were sacrificed by exsanguination, placed in the PET imager in groups of four and counted for 14 hours. The PET images were generated by a CTI Inc Model 933/04-12. It provides a 4 ring, 7 slice positron tomograph with 5 mm full width, half maximum (FWHM) spatial resolution (transverse) and 6 mm FWHM resolution axially.

The brains and kidneys of each animal were removed after imaging. The liver, lungs, spleen, thyroid, testes, bone, heart and pancreas of animal three (a tumor recipient) were removed. All three nuclides were measured in the tissue samples by analysis with a Ge(Li)-type counter (15% efficiency germanium gamma spectrometer).

Tissue histology was performed on all brain samples to validate the location of the implanted C6 cells. Frozen sections (10 um) of formalin fixed brains were cut, stained with thionine and covered with DePex embedding material (Gurr Microscopy Ltd) and a cover slip. The sections were examined in a Leitz-DADS microscope and photographed.

Results

Poly-L-lysine hydrobromide (DP88) was modified covalently with either the chelator, DTPA or with ^{125}I -Bolton Hunter reagent. The polylysine-DTPA was then reacted
5 either with the positron emitter ^{89}Zr , or paramagnetic stable gadolinium and the gamma emitter ^{153}Gd . The ^{89}Zr was produced in the 11 meV cyclotron by the reaction $^{89}\text{Y}(p,n)^{89}\text{Zr}$ and purified by fractional solubilization techniques utilizing acid and organic solvents. The
10 polylysine-DTPA-nuclide and the polylysine-iodide complexes were separated from the unbound nuclide or metal ion by gel chromatography. Wistar Furth rats were implanted intracranially with C6 astrocytoma and 8 days later they were injected, through a catheter placed in
15 the aorta, with the polylysine nuclide complexes. On the eleventh day after tumor implantation the rats were imaged by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and by positron emission tomography (PET). The organs were removed from the rats and the amount of each nuclide was
20 determined by Ge(Li) counting. Frozen sections of the brains were prepared and stained with thionine to validate the tumor growth and the margin between tumor and normal brain. The signal intensity (SI) of the T1 weighted MR images revealed enhancement by the
25 polylysine-DTPA-Gd; the central region of the tumor had a low SI with a high SI at the periphery in all cases. Ge(Li) counting revealed a 3-8 fold higher level of ^{89}Zr in the tumor containing hemisphere than in the non-tumor hemisphere in 4 of 5 rats surviving 11 days with the
30 implanted tumor. The PET revealed the whole body distribution of the polylysine-DTPA- ^{89}Zr ; the major organs labelled were the tumor, kidney, spleen, thymus, heart, bone, testes and liver and the radioactivity recorded on a counts per second per gram normalized
35 basis. Cytological studies of the thionine stained sections revealed good correlation with the tumor morphology as demonstrated by MR imaging. These

observations suggest that polylysine-DTPA-Gd and polylysine-DTPA-⁸⁹Zr complexes may have utility in detecting the margin between astrocytoma and normal brain by MRI and possibly by PET. Polylysine-DTPA-beta
5 emitting metal nuclide complexes may have utility in radiotherapy of such tumors in situ.

In the description that follows, the magnetic resonance images of the brains of the rats injected with the C6 astrocytoma will be described first. The MR
10 images obtained pre- and post-injection of the modified polylysine will be shown. The MR images obtained from tumor free rats that were injected with the modified polylysines will also be shown. Then the positron
15 emission tomographs obtained from the rats will be discussed. The distribution of the polylysine-DTPA-nuclides derivatives in the brain and other organs, as determined by Ge(Li) counting, will then be described. Finally the histology of the tumor in situ will be discussed.

Magnetic Resonance Imaging of the Rat Brain

20 The rat brains were imaged on the eighth day after tumor implantation. The images of the other 3 tumor bearing rats were similar. These images were obtained prior to injection of the gadolinium, zirconium and iodide labeled polylysines (DP88). It may be observed
25 that some degree of asymmetry is detectable at this stage (animal 2 and animal 3) and one animal had a low signal intensity (SI) on T1 weighted images (TWI) in the region of the implanted tumor (animal 6). The control animals injected with cell free agarose, by contrast, revealed no
30 unusual features at the same plane of section (animal 8). The images were taken at three mm thickness.

On the 11th day after tumor implantation and the third day after injection of the radionuclide-labelled polylysines (DP88), a circular central region of low
35 signal intensity (SI) on the T1 weighted images (TWI), and a circumference of high SI in the same region of animal 2 was observed. The peripherally increased SI is

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also seen in the adjacent 3 mm MRI image from this animal. The MRI of animal 3 also shows low central SI on T1 and high SI in the circumference. The tumor containing region of animal 6 also reveals a low SI on TWI in the central region and a high SI in the circumference. The right hemisphere however, also has a large central region of low SI. The latter point is relevant since the organ counts of the ^{89}Zr -DTPA-polylysine reported below for rat 6 indicate a higher distribution of the polylysine-DTPA- ^{89}Zr in the right hemisphere than in the left. A similar study of control rat brain (animal 8) revealed no areas of tumor-like appearance. Of the 6 rats that were injected with tumors, 5 survived to day 11 after tumor implantation; all 5 had tumor growth identified and the MRI of these brains revealed the tumor location and morphology. The high SI and TWI at the tumor margin is consistent with an enhancement of the relaxation of water protons caused by the localization of the Gd-DTPA polylysine complex in the tumor. The central zone of the C6 astrocytoma in the rat brain is frequently necrotic, an observation consistent with the low SI images obtained. The tumor region is clearly resolved in the 3 mm thick sections when the extremity coil is used. The tumor histology section below indicates that there was no evidence of hemorrhage in the tumor area or surrounding brain.

PET of the Tumor Containing and Control Rats

The positron emission tomographs of the rats were obtained in 7 planes, from the dorsal to the ventral surface of the rats. Four rats were imaged simultaneously and ring sources were used to correct for position in the apparatus. Each set of animals was imaged for 10 hours or longer to obtain the data for image reconstruction. These images reveal that the majority of the ^{89}Zr -DTPA-polylysine was localized in the kidneys and a second major area of positron source was the snout. It was of interest in this regard that the

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animals, all of whom received 300 ug of polylysine, had blood in the urine and 2 evidenced nose bleeds. Further examination of the tomographs indicated that the brain does contain substantial positron emission activity. The
5 localization of the Zr source to the right or left hemisphere by PET is difficult to ascertain. The apparent advantage of the PET over MRI is a rapid evaluation of the distribution of the Zr source in the whole body and the low concentration of polylysine required for
10 imaging. The MRI clearly resolves the tumor area and permits demarcation of the tumor zone from the normal brain.

Organ Distribution of the Nuclide Labelled Polylysine

The brain was separated into the right and left
15 hemisphere for determination of the counts per second of each nuclide in the organ. The tumor cells in all cases were implanted in the left frontal region of the brain. Table I below reports the counts per sec per gram tissue normalized to the whole rat body for each animal. The
20 nuclide distribution was determined with a Ge(Li) counter; the ^{89}Zr was measured from the 909 keV peak, the ^{153}Gd from the 105 keV peak and the ^{125}I from the 27keV peak. An aliquot of the injected polylysine nuclide material was used for calculating the organ distribution
25 of the radionuclides.

From Table I, it may be observed that the distribution of the Zr was three to eight times higher in the left hemisphere (containing the tumor) than in the right in four of the 5 surviving rats that were injected
30 with tumors. In one rat that contained C6 tumor, the right hemisphere had more radioactivity. The gadolinium reflected a similar increased localization in the left hemisphere but the proportion of the left in the compared with the right hemisphere was smaller than that observed
35 for the Zr. There is some disproportionation of the Gd and Zr distribution even though both were chelated with the DTPA on polylysines of identical polymer size. This

suggests that either the DTPA-Gd is released at a different rate from the polylysine chain than the DTPA-Zr or that the polylysyl-DTPA-Gd metabolite of polylysine localizes differently from lysyl-DTPA- ^{89}Zr . Because the polylysyl-DTPA-Gd complex contained more metal ion (cold Gd was added) than the Zr complex, it is possible that the excess metal in the Gd-DTPA complex affected nuclide distribution. The iodide label was equivalent in both hemispheres. This is consistent with the recognized loss of iodide from iodide labeled proteins in the presence of serum and other tissue fluids. The Zr is the label of choice from these observations and the iodide is least preferred of the three nuclides.

Table I

Distribution of each of three Polylysine-DTPA-Nuclide Derivatives in the Left and Right Brain Hemispheres

	Rat	^{89}Zr		^{153}Gd		^{125}I	
		Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Right
20	2	0.212	0.063	0.030	0.021	0.004	0.004
	3	0.851	0.108	0.051	0.034	0.008	0.006
	4	0.300	0.087	0.038	0.020	0.007	0.003
	5	0.365	0.057	0.060	0.031	0.007	0.009
	6	0.713	1.521	0.031	0.262	0.005	0.006
25	7	0.075	0.062	0.047	0.054	0.006	0.007
	8	0.078	0.068	0.063	0.027	0.015	0.010

The distribution of the nuclides in other organs of the body is illustrated in Table II using rat 3 as an example. This table reveals that the organs with highest Zr contents are the kidney, spleen, heart, thymus, bone and testes. The high nuclide content of the spleen, heart, thymus and testes is anticipated since the polylysine was injected directly into the aorta. Positron emission tomographs of the rats reflect the Ge(Li) counts as anticipated and the PET may be used to follow temporally the polylysine-DTPA- ^{89}Zr organ distribution. When normalized to kidney, the ratio of the Zr to the Gd dif-

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fers in several organs indicating that Zr uptake is high in bone and low in liver whereas Gd is high in liver.

Table II

Distribution of Polylysine-DTPA-Nuclide in
Organs of Rat 3

Counts per Sec per gm tissue normalized to
the whole body

		⁸⁹ Zr	¹⁵³ Gd	¹²⁵ I
	Kidney	12.472	1.739	1.276
10	bone	2.500	0.323	0.004
	heart	3.208	0.950	0.016
	liver	0.922	2.844	0.092
	lung	1.414	0.243	0.005
	testes	2.604	0.040	0.000
15	thymus	3.055	0.617	0.012
	spleen	5.520	9.193	1.351
	pancreas	1.427	0.678	0.027

Histology of the C6 Astrocytoma in the Brain

The thionine stained sections of the formalin fixed
20 rat brains clearly revealed nests of tumor cells. The
tumor cells were located at discrete sites in the left
hemisphere, including the frontal and the parietal
cortex. The tumors in the brain, that were revealed by
histological stain, correlated with the sites revealed by
25 MRI. From the histological examination it may be seen
that the tumor infiltrated the normal brain tissue around
the tumor. The tumor proper contains small round cells
and larger round cells with pale nuclei and condensed
chromatin. The histology confirms that the C6 tumors
30 grew in the adult Wistar Furth rats, that the cell type
and structure is consistent with the properties of the C6
tumor line, and that the MRI images obtained in vivo
correlate with the histological appearance of the
tissue. There was no evidence of hemorrhagic changes in
35 the tumor or surrounding brain even though necrotic
central zone could be seen in some tumors.

From the foregoing it is clear that polylysine derivatives, containing DTPA chelated to paramagnetic ions, such as Gd, enhances the MRI of intracerebral tumors. The distribution of the polylysine-DTPA- ^{89}Zr , as
5 determined by Ge(Li) counting, is higher in the tumor containing hemisphere by a factor of 3-8, than in the contralateral side. These data represent the first successful use of a tumor selective carrier vehicle, polylysine, to deliver paramagnetic Gd and positron
10 emitting ^{89}Zr in vivo to a syngenic model rat glioma for the purposes of neuroradiological imaging. This delivery system enhanced the relaxation of water in the area of the C6 astrocytoma. The proof of principle that polylysine-DTPA- ^{89}Zr may be used for the PET imaging of intra-
15 cranial tumors has also been demonstrated. These results are consistent with an earlier study from our laboratories³ which indicated that C6 astrocytoma cells and U87 MG glioblastoma cells, in vitro, bind 6-8 fold times more polylysine-DTPA- ^{89}Zr than does endothelial
20 cells from brain or aorta.

Other investigators have previously imaged C6 tumors by MR, in vivo, with the use of a 10 Cm internal diameter coil (17). Rats with intracerebral C6 tumors were
25 injected with DTPA-Gd (17) and their brains were imaged. The DTPA-Gd treatment enhanced the relaxation of water protons and provided MRI contrast. DTPA-Gd penetrates the tumor region in the brain transiently, as a result of a compromised blood brain barrier. The influx of the DTPA-Gd and efflux is relatively rapid because the
30 DTPA is not bound by the tumor. The advantage of the polylysine-DTPA-Gd complex compared with DTPA-Gd alone resides in the selective binding of the polylysine to the tumor cell surface. Because the polylysine is bound by the tumor, the imaging may be performed after the blood
35 level of the contrast material (i.e. polylysine) has fallen to very low levels. The signal to noise ratio is thus enhanced by the use of polylysine.

The polylysine can also be used to deliver several nuclides or chemotherapeutic agents simultaneously, because of the abundance of epsilon amino groups on the polymer. This permits an analysis of drug delivery or of radiation dosage effects by a comparison of the PET image with the MRI image. Polylysine does exhibit toxic properties at concentrations exceeding 1.5 mg per 100 gm body weight in the rat (10,11). However the picomole concentrations of ^{89}Zr , Gd and ^{90}Y required for PET imaging, for MRI or for radiotherapy is several magnitudes below toxic concentrations. Polylysine has been used a complexing agent for poly I:poly C in the chemotherapy of tumors (18), and for the delivery of methotrexate to ovarian cells (19). The toxicity problem is therefore amenable to solution.

The C6 astrocytoma is a good model for human gliomas because the tumor produces S-100 (20), glutathione S transferase (21) and glial maturation factor (22). The successful imaging of this tumor in vivo has direct applications to the imaging of human brain gliomas in vivo. In the human subject the polylysine-DTPA-nuclide complex will have greater utility than in the rat. The placement of the catheter into the carotid artery in the area of the tumor is readily achieved as is discernment by PET of the tumor mass. The size of the rat brain (0.8-1.0 cm dorsal ventral dimension) approximates that of a single PET slice (5 mm). This resolution in a human brain provides the information necessary to determine the tumor margin and the suitability of surgery.

The polylysine polymers preferred for use in the complexes of the present invention are those lysine polypeptide or homopolymers having a molecular weight of about 5,000 to about 20,000 dalton. They can be made by the process described in U. S. Patent No. 3,215,684. Any polylysine which covalently bonds to the chelating agent and possesses an adequate net positive charge to be attracted to and bind to tumor cells and a favorable toxicity ratio can be used.

The preferred chelating agent for use in the present invention is DTPA which is also known as pentetic acid and diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid. The purpose of the chelating agent is to covalently bind to the polylysine and the metallic ions which are imaging or therapeutic agents. DTPA can be prepared as described in U. S. Patent No. 2,384,816. Other chelating agents that might be used include ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid and DOTA.

Representative of metallic agents that can be used as MR imaging agents in the novel complexes of the present invention are paramagnetic ions such as gadolinium, manganese, and cobalt.

Representative of the metallic ions which can be used as PET imaging agents are ^{89}Zr , and ^{152}Mn or ^{55}Co .

Representative of the ions that can be used as γ -camera imaging agents is ^{111}In .

Representatives of metallic ions that can be used as therapeutic agents in the complexes of the present invention are ^{90}Y and ^{211}At (astatine).

Two other technologies that have clinical utility in tumor studies are possible because of the binding of polylysine containing complexes or probes to tumor cells: a) Spinal fluid samples may be centrifuged at low speed, 1000g for 10 minutes, to recover any cell or cell fragments present. Spinal fluid normally does not contain cells but may contain cells or cell fragments in the case of central nervous system tumors. The resultant pellet is resuspended in bicarbonate buffer containing saline and the radiolabelled polylysine is added to the suspension. The cell suspension is recentrifuged at the same force indicated above, the pellet recovered and washed three times with the buffer. The pellet is then counted to determine the number of cells per volume of spinal fluid. b) Spinal fluid samples or samples of blood plasma can be incubated with polylysine probes (polylysine alone, polylysine-DTPA-metal ions, polylysine-fluorescein [or other fluorescent probe]). The mixture is centrifuged at low speed, <2000g, for 10

minutes. The pellets are resuspended in bicarbonate buffer and applied to pure nitrocellulose membranes.

5 The polylysine probes bind avidly to the nitrocellulose membrane, even when the polylysine is complexed with other materials. The tumor cell-polylysine complexes also will adhere to the membrane. The cells on the membrane may then be incubated with immunoglobulins that are specific for particular tumor cell types. These immunoglobulins are available commercially or can be prepared. Then traditional western blot procedures can be employed to yield spot tests which identify the tumor cell fragments adherent to the nitrocellulose membrane. Specifically, the initial anti-tumor immunoglobulin may be of varied origin, i.e. from the patient, mice, sheep, goat etc. Depending upon the source of the initial immunoglobulin, a second immunoglobulin (i.e. anti-human, anti-mouse, anti-sheep, anti-goat IgG and IgM) coupled to a reporter molecule such as peroxidase or phosphatase, is incubated with the nitrocellulose membrane. The membranes are washed after each step. Finally the membranes are incubated with an appropriate substrate which yields a new signal (e.g. color, electric output).

15 The complexes of the present invention when used in vivo as diagnostic agents or therapeutic agents are preferably combined with conventional diagnostic or pharmaceutical diluents, such as Sterile Water for Injection U.S.P., lactose, salts and the like and packaged as sterile preparations. The preparations will normally contain a safe and effective amount of the metal ions, which are either known imaging or diagnostic agents, for their intended use.

30 It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that a number of modifications and changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. Therefore, it is intended that scope of invention not be limited by the foregoing specific description but only by the claims.

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The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are the following:

1. A diagnostic agent useful for the selective imaging of negatively charged tumors comprising a complex having a high net positive charge, said complex comprising polylysine, a linking agent and an imaging agent, said linking agent being bonded to less than all the lysyl groups of the polylysine and also bound to the imaging agent.
2. A diagnostic agent of claim 1 in which the linking agent is diethylene triamine pentaacetic acid (DTPA).
3. A diagnostic agent of claim 1 in which the imaging agent is a paramagnetic metal ion.
4. A diagnostic agent of claim 1 in which the complex is polylysine-DTPA-zirconium.
5. A diagnostic agent of claim 1 in which the complex is polylysine-DTPA-gadolinium.
6. A diagnostic agent of claim 1 in which there is one molecule of linking agent for each 5 to 20 lysyl groups.
7. A novel complex comprising polylysine bonded to DTPA, the ratio of lysyl residues to DTPA being in the range of 5-20 to 1, and the DTPA being bonded to a member selected from imaging agents and chemotherapeutic agents.

8. A method for the diagnostic imaging of a tumor having a high net negative charge which comprises bringing into binding contact with said tumor a complex having a high net positive charge, said complex
5 comprising polylysine, a linking agent bonded to less than all the lysyl groups of said polylysine and an imaging agent bonded to the linking agent.

9. A method of selectively imaging a tumor having a high net negative charge in an animal with MR which comprises first administering to an animal having a tumor or suspected of having a tumor a diagnostic amount of a
5 complex having a positive net charge and comprising polylysine having a linking agent bonded to less than all lysyl groups thereof, said linking agent also being bound to an MR imaging agent; and, then subjecting the animal to MR imaging.

10. A method of delivering an MR imaging agent to a tumor having a net negative charge, said method comprising introducing into the blood stream of an animal a complex having a net positive charge, said complex and
5 comprising polylysine having covalently bonded to less than all lysyl groups thereof a linking agent which also is attached to an MR imaging agent; and allowing the complex to be attracted to the tumor.

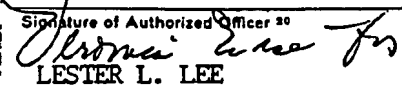
11. A method of delivering a therapeutic agent to a tumor having a net negative charge in an animal which comprises introducing into the blood stream of said animal a complex having a net positive charge, said
5 complex containing polylysine having bonded to less than all lysyls a linking agent which also is bound to a therapeutic agent; and, allowing the complex to be attracted to the tumor.

12. A test kit for the diagnosis of tumor cells, tumor cell fragments and tumor specific proteins having a high net negative charge in a body fluid, said kit containing a novel diagnostic agent of claim 1.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US90/02458

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ³				
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC				
IPC (5) : A61B 5/06,6/00; A61K 49/00; C07K 17/00,06				
U.S. Cl : 424/1.1,9,11; 514/2,21; 530/350				
II. FIELDS SEARCHED				
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁴				
Classification System ¹		Classification Symbols		
U.S.		424/1.1,9,11; 514/2,21; 530/350		
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁵				
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ¹⁴				
Category ⁶	Citation of Document, ¹⁶ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹⁷			Relevant to Claim No. ¹⁸
A	US,A 4,639,365 (SHERRY) 27 January 1987 See Abstract.			1-12
Y	US,A 4,687,659 (QUAY) 18 August 1987 See Abstract.			1-12
A	US,A 4,731,239 (GORDON) 15 March 1987 See the entire document.			1-12
P,X	US,A 4,855,353 (KURAMIE ET AL) 08 August 1989 See Claims.			1-12
<p>¹⁵ Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>				
IV. CERTIFICATION				
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search ¹⁹		Date of Mailing of the International Search Report ²⁰		
14 AUGUST 1990		1 OCT 1990		
International Searching Authority ¹		Signature of Authorized Officer ²⁰		
ISA/US		 LESTER L. LEE		